CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

Garroters and Highway Robbers Rampant.

Judge Bedford's Work of Repression and Extermination-Sentences.

The proceedings of the General Sessions yesterday ought to furnish wholesome lessons to the thieving fraternity, for the prompt and severe administration of the law by Judge Bedford, when professional and hardened criminals are found guilty upon unmistrated. takable proof, is calculated to inspire the garroters and burglars with fear and bonest citizens with in-creasing confidence that their lives and property will be well protected by the authorities.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER SENTENCED. The first case called on for trial by Assistant Dis-trict Attorney Tweed was an indictment for highway robbery against John Farrell, who was jointly indicted with Thomas Murphy and Patrick Maloney. y the police magistrates to the District Attorney, shape of complaints for the action of the Grand Jury, that the heinous offence of highway robbery has been greatly on the increase of late, making it ussafe for citizens returning from places of amusement or from social calls There have been no less than twelve cases of garroting during the present term of the ourt. It is to be hoped that hereafter jurors will not stultify themselves, as they did in two instances this week, through mistaken sympathy, by recoming the vigorous efforts which the prosecuting authorities and Judge Bedford are now putting forth to stop the throttling of and knocking down and robbing of peaceable citizens in the streets on the

rendered such a prompt and righteous verdict was, that David W. Fitzgerald, who lives at No. 14 the 15th of December, at ten o'clock in the evening, and was about proceeding to put up his shutters when Farrell, Murphy and Maloney, all personally known to him, came down the street. Farrell said nothing, but immediately caught Mr. Fitzgerald and nioned his arms, and while holding him in that poattion Majonev stole a gold watch. The robbers ran away and the complainant proceeded without delay to lodge his complaint at the station house. Officer Hassen testified that he arrested Parrell a week after the robbery at a ball in the Union Assembly Rooms, The prisoner's counsel. Mr. McCielland offered to

interpose a plea of guilty, but to avoid any advan-tage being taken of legal technicalities the Judge directed the jury to render a verdict of guilty of rob hery in the first degree.

After the rendition of the verdict the City Judge instituted inquiries as to the prisoner's antece Officer Dunn said that Farrell belonged to a bad

gang of thieves, and he heard from young men in the ward that he carried a knife. Officer Hassen furnished the additional fact that

he arrested the prisoner a year ago for larceny from

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:-"Parrell, you are an ex-convict, and officers Dunn and Hassen tell me that you are a dangerous man. The calendars of the Oyer and Terminer and of this court since the commencement of this term have presented twelve cases of highway robbery, thus setablishing the fact that highway robbery, thus setablishing the fact that highway robbery, thus again becoming prevalent, and is nightly practised in our midst. I take this opportunity of saving (and my sole object in so doing is to throw a mantle of protection over the law-abiding citizens) that every man legitimately convicted of this daring outrage shall have meted out punishment full and equal to the offence. Your career, happly for this community, ends to-day, at least, for a long time. Fifteen years in the State Prison."

It is to be hoped that this prompt and just yindication of the law will have the desired effect. At any rate, Farrell, a well known garroter, has been caged for the next fifteen years, which will, undoubtedly, go far to break up garroting.

A CONFIDENCE MAN DISTOSED OF—THE CASE OF JOHN BARBY.

The next case disposed of by the jury was equally important with the former; for it was one of a class of offences constantly occurring by which honest men are victimized by cunning and fraudulent misrepresentations.

The name of the accused was John Harry, who, it rell, you are an ex-convict, and officers Dunn and

are victimized by cunning and fraudulent misrepresentations.

The name of the accused was John Harry, who, it appeared from the testimony of the complaining witness, Philip Weckesser, called at his lager beer saloon, No. 72 Greene street, on the 5th of last September, having heard that Mr. Weckesser was desirous of selling his place. They conversed for a while and finally struck a bargain, Harry agreeing to pay him the sum of \$215 for the good will, the lager beer, the furniture and the glasses in the establishment, putting two dollars down to seal the contract, which he had the audacity to borrow from a poor man. Mr. Weckesser felt very comfortable a poor man. Mr. Weckesser fell very comfortable after effecting the sale of his place, for, as he admitted on the stand, for some reason or other, the denizens of Greene street did not often frequent his saloon to quant the foaming lager; in a word, the place didn't pay. The prisoner did not hand down cash coin or greenbacks, but, on the contrary, handed Mr. Weckesser a check for the amount, drawn on the Germania Bank. Our happy Tentonic friend tripped along with nimble feet to the bank, but to his surprise he learned, on presenting the check for payment, that there were no funds to meet it.

meet it.
Mr. Breneman, the cashler of the bank, testified

but to his surprise he learned, on presenting the check for payment, that there were no funds to meet it.

Mr. Breneman, the cashler of the bank, testined that the prisoner never had an account there, and that about the time the check in question was presented five similar checks, drawn by the prisoner, were offered to him.

Officer Hesse testified that he arrested Harry and was proceeding to impart the significant information to the court and jury that Mr. Harry's leading idiosyncrasy was going around purchasing lager beer saloons and tendering in payment therefor frandulent check, s when the counsel for the prisoner interposed a technical objection to the proof.

YERDICT.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and when Harry was asked what he had to say why he should not be sentenced, not only denied that he presented a check for \$500 under similar circumstances, but protested that he was innocent.

Judge Bedford imposes the highest penalty that could be given for the odnere of which he was convicted—three years in the State Prison.

A DARING BURGLAR CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

The next case on the calendar was a charge of burglary in the third degree, and the accused, William Gordon, demanded a trial. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the prosecution that Mr. John Patterson, who keeps a tailoring establishment at No. 292 Sixth avenne, was aroused out of his sumbers very early in the morning of the 30th of December by a muriled sound, as if somebody was striking at a door or shutter. He got out of bed and ran to the rear window and saw three men leaping over the fence towards Eighteenth street. He gave the alarm there, while his wife ran to the front and called for the police. Six officers responded immediately to the call. Officer castle caught Gordon coming down the stairs of the premises adjoining, from which there was a door leading into the yard, where a large bundle of burglars' implements was subsequently found, such as heavy iron screws, large "jimmies," Ac. In a pea jacket hanging upon a clothe

and Terminer.
The business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was resumed yesterday before Judge Cardozo. There were several cases tried, the court room being, as osual, crowded with the relatives, friends and "pais" of the prisoners.

SENTENCED TO THE ISLAND.

The case of Francis Dempsey, first on the calendar,

The case of Francis Dempsey, first on the calendar, was called. He was accused of stealing a close of tea, valued at sixty dollars, but was allowed to put in a plea of petit larceny, and was sentenced as stated. Next was tried.

William Thompson, charged with the theft of a package of named chima. The principal evidence bore upon the question of the value of the stolen property. An enort was made to reduce the their of a petit larcens, but it failed, and the jury found the prisoner guity of grand larceny. In passing sentence the Judge said that Governor Hoffman had

recently pardoned him, so that he might testify in the case of Jerry Dunn, accused of the murder of Logan No. 2. This clemency he had abused, and there was no doubt that he was a very bad man. He should, therefore, show him ho mercy, but meteout to him the extreme penulty of the law—five years in State Prison. The prisoner received his sentence with comparative indifference. The next case was

Case was

William Wood, a young man, was put on trial on a charge of having on the 18th of last November burgiarlously entered the house of Mr. Mumbach and stealing household goods of the value of hirty dollars. He was jointly indicted with another youth recently tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for the same offence. The presectation called several witnesses, and failing to convict the prisoner with the orime, the jury, by direction of the Judge, acquitted him.

with the crime, the jury, by direction of the Judge, sequitted him.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

William Chabean and Charles Willoughby were jointly indicted on a charge of entering the store of Mr. Hatfield, in Centre street, on the 22d of December and taking from the person of Mr. Hatfield forty dollars in money. The complainant testified posttively that he had repeatedly seen both of the prisoners hanging about his place several weeks before the robbery, in the defence the prisoner Willoughby stated that he was in the Pentientiary six months before the robbery, and was discharged only the day before, which statement was corroborated by a keeper of the Pentientiary. With respect to Chabean, several witnesses, including Police Captains McDonald and Walsh, testified to his previous good character. A keeper of a dining sation in the Bowery also proved an alibi for him. Counsel for the prisoners exercised his utmost abitities in behalf of the prisoners, but it was of no avail. The jury found both guilty, but in consideration of Chabean's previous good character recommended him to mercy.

The Judge in passing sentence said that he felt it

mercy.

The Judge in passing sentence said that he felt it his duly to impose upon them the extreme penalty of the law. In view of the recommendation to mercy in Chabean's case he sentenced him to infreen years to State Prison. Willoughby he sentenced to twenty wars. years to State Prison. White twenty years.

"That's enough for nothing," said Willoughby, and quietly put on his cap to leave, as if in a hurry to take the first train for Sing Sing.

The court adjourned to next Monday.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

The Candidates in the Field-Frelingbuysen the Popular Caudidate-Cornelius Walsh His Strongest Competitor-Other Candidates-General Review of the Field.

TRENTON, Jan. 13, 1871.
The adjournment of the Legislature here has caused a temporary lull in the Senatorial struggle, and this affords a good opportunity to survey the field and collect some data upon which to base the judgment upon the probable issue. Were the discussion left directly to the people the result of the contest might be the same, while its present aspect testants would be reduced to three-Dudley J. Gregory, first Mayor of Jersey City, identified with all the public improvements in the State, a gentleman of wealth and culture and a firm and uncompromising republican; Cortlandt Parker, a jurist, a scholar and a radical of the extreme order, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who stands in the front rank of the lawvers and statesmen of the country. These three gentlemen are all well and widely known throughout the State, and are all above and beyond reproach.

The first of these gentlemen came late into the field, and his friends rely for his strength upon an almost indefinable, though pervasive, feeling against the absorption of all legislative offices by the slawyer class" of statesmen. Of Mr. Parker nothing can be said in depreciation of his qualifications as a scholar and a gentleman, but as a politician he is here considered impracticable, and Jersey republicans cannot forget that he was president of that tiltra convention which placed the State beyond the battle-line of the party and gave the Legislature to the democrats. Mr. Frelinghuysen is, perhaps, better known than any other party man in the State. During his short career in the United States Senate he at once took rank among the foremost debaters and ablest statesmen of that body, and the desire to give him an opportunity for a more extended exercise of his great abilities its so universal throughout the State that if the judgment of the people of New Jersey could be taken at the ballot box he would undoubtedly distance all of his competitors. But the people do not elect United States Senators, and before the Legislature there stands a fourth candidate in the person of Mr. Cornelius Walsh. Mr. Walsh is an Englishman who, by sturdy industry and thrift, has accumulated a large fortune, and though not well known to the people at large has an extensive acquaintance among the politicians by reason of his liberality during political contests in the State. This was most complication contests in the State. This was most complication to the calculation of his fiberality during political contests in the State. This was most omapleuously manifested in the late election, and though his enemies claim that he placed his money in districts where it was least needed, it was gone in such a way as to secure the assistance of Assemblymen from these districts, which accounts for the fact of his "support coming mainly from sections most distant from his residence." He is arcently supported in the lobby by many disappointed politicians, who are nursing vague hopes of preferment if they can effect a change in the deal, and undoubtedly he is to-day Mr. Frelinghuysen's stridlest competitor. His chances will probably weaken by delay in consequence of the anticipated complications arising out of the Alabama claims. It is tho tions as a scholar and a gentleman, but as a politician he is here considered duction to the country. It is possible, however, that the supporters of these two prominent contestants may be so evenly balanced and navielding as to cause a deadlock, and thereby ensure the election of Mr. Parker or Mr. Gregory, or, perhaps, of some man not heretofore spoken of.

I will advise you in a few days of any new developments in the situation.

THE "BOURBON" BUSINESS.

Continuation of the Whiskey Raid is Brook lyn-Second Day's Operations-New Stills in New Places-The Army Masters of the

The whiskey raid in the Fitteenth ward of Brooklyn was resumed at an early hour yesterday morn-ing and continued throughout the day. Portions of suls were discovered in every conceivable place, and all that was of any particular value was carted to the Navy Yard, where it will be sold by the government. Only fifteen barrels of illicit whiskey were found. This was discovered at the old distillery of Whitney & Co., in Marshali street. A detachment of men proceeded to convey the whiskey to a place of safety, when

AN EXCITED MOB suddenly appeared, surrounded the truck and cut the ropes. One of the barrels tumbled off and was

A small still was found on board of a canal boat at the foot of Washington street. This was towed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

About ten o'clock in the morning General Jourdan.

accompanied by Colonel Broome, Captain Selvage, Colonel Connolly and an escort of military, took a

Colonel Connolly and an escort of military, took a tour through the places which had been seized and destroyed the day previous. There had been no attempt on the part of the owners to repair damages.

TWO NEW DISTILLERIES

Were discovered in John street, near Jay, and they shared the fate of the others. In one of these establishmeats were found five large tubs, and in the other nime, all full of the fermenting liquor, and each having a capacity of 1,200 to 1,300 gallons. The fubs were made of oak, the shed was made of new lumber, and everything was of the best material and workmanship. The mash was pumped into the street by means of a hand fire engine, the tubs were cut to pieces, and the entire establishment levelled to the ground. While the laborers were at work some men, secreted in an adjoining house,

THREW SEVERAL BRICES

at them, but, fortunately, no skulls were fractured. A detachment of the First artillery cleared the place, but no arrests were made. A copper still, having a capacity of about twenty-five barrels a day, was also found near these premises.

Forty-tour hegsheads of mash were found in a warehouse at the corner of Jay and John streets, and these were destroyed.

CHINESE STATISTICS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Dauger of the Asiatic Deluge.

The Danger of the Asiatic Deluge.

A recent examination of the Custom House records at San Francisco shows that in the three years from the 1st of January, 1862, to the 1st of January, 1865, 13,275 Chinese arrived at that port; 75 of these were remales, the other sex being divided as follows:—11,417 imporers, 291 mechanics, 163 merchants, 144 carpenters, 123 snoemakers, 97 grocers, 85 tanners, 66 mimers, 151 statiors, 4 travellers, 1 physician, 1 interpreter and 447 occupation unknown. In 1865 the arrivals at the same port were 2,901, divided as follows:—2,563 laborers, 186 merchants, 58 carpenters, 55 grocers, 27 shoemakers, 5 farmers and 5 mechanics, all males except 2. In 1866 the arrivals numbered 2,150 males and 1 females, 1 in 1867 there arrived 8,789 males and 27 females; in 1868, 9,863 males and 163 females; in 1869, 12,830 males and 1,542 females; and in the first nine months of the past year, 3,953 males and 633 females. From January 1,1862, to september 1, 1870, there departed from San Francisco for China 13,994 Chinese. Deducting the departures from the arrivals, it will be seen that there are not over 18,000 celestiats in the whole couptry; for it must be borne in mind that nearly all come by the Pacific route, and first touch American soil at San Francisco. That city, too, retains the largest share of them, the census returns showing a Chinese population of 11,517, 9,777 of whom are males and 2,040 females; 877 males and 271 females are under fifteen years of age, and 105 males and 131 females were born in California.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Meeting of Underwriters-List of the Dele gates-Speech of William M. Evarts-Ap pointment of a Committee to Advocate the President's Recommendation to Congress. The New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Bedford underwriters assembled in Convention yes-terday at cleven o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the subject of the Alabama claims, and to consider what action should be taken in furtherance of their speedy and satisfac-tory settlement. The following insurance companies are represented in the meeting:-

moston underwriters.

Manufacturers' Insurance Company, by Mr. Samuel Gould, president, and Mr. Charles L. Thayer, Washington Insurance Company, by Mr. Isaac Sweetser, President,
New England Insurance Company, by Mr. Alpheus

New England Insurance Company, by Mr. John S. Farlow, Director.

Boylaton Insurance Company, by Mr. J. G. Freeman.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, by Thomas
C. Hand, President, and Mr. E. H. Souder.
PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Henry D. Shererd, President.
Insurance Company of North America, by Mr. N.
W. S. Catlin.

Insurance Company of North America, by Mr. N. W. S. Catlin.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS.

Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, by D. D. Smith.

New York Mutual Insurance Company, by John H.
Lyell.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, by John K.

Myers.

Mercantile Insurance Company, by Elwood Walter, Phenix Insurance Company, by Mr. Crowell, Presi-

Metropolitan Insurance Company, by Mr. R. M. C. Graham and Mr. P. W. Turney. Great Western Insurance Company, by Mr. John A. Parker.

Graham and Mr. P. W. Turney.

Great Western Insurance Company, by Mr. John A. Parker.

New Bedford Underwriters.

Union Insurance Company, by Mr. C. C. Beaman.
Mr. John A. Parker was elected President, and Mr. George Noison, Secretary of the Convention. Mr. Thomas C. Hand, of Philadelphia, was nominated first Vice President, and Mr. Isaac Sweetser, of Boston, Second Vice President, and Mr. Isaac Sweetser, of Boston, Second Vice President,

The Convention was addressed by Mr. William M. Evants, who, in a brief discourse, urged the speedy settlement of the Alabama claims upon the basis recommended by President Grant in his annual Message, which was regarded by him as tending to a practical solution of the question. He dwelt upon the necessity of united action by all the underwriters. He said the people of this country are very much in earnest in this matter of the Alabama claims. We are anxious for a settlement, and want to present these claims to England backed by something more tangible than words. General Schenck should go to England with the endorsement of Congress, in order to impress upon the British government the necessity of paying the full amount of our losses caused by the depredations of the rebel cruisers.

A commutee of eight (two for each city) was then appointed, to whose care the subject was committed. These gentlemen will go to Washington to further the adoption by Congress of the recommendation contained in the President's last annual Message authorizing the government to audit the Alabama claims and to assume the ownership as well as the sole control of the demands.

Mr. C. R. Tucker said it was necessary only to see the Representative from each individual's own district and have him advocate and vote for the passage of a bill pending in Congress to have the claims of merchants and other cluzens against England and ited and assumed by the Congress, so that these may co-operate with Congressmen from mercantile districts and make national what is at present and have faines provening the commerce outrages that were indicted on the American people through the commerce of the nation, and for all of which England was so largely responsible and should be held to a strict accountability. Why, there was the Shenandoah, and after newspapers were placed on board that pirate showing the game was up, she continued her nefarious work and persisted in her iniquity. There is a hope for carrying the measure pending through the present Congress, but it will be a very difficult matter to obtain the ear and favorable action, he thought, of the next Congress. The bills may be audited and, assumed then, but it will be another and a very difficult matter to secure an appropriation to honor them.

The chairman then addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Farlow, of Boston, and Mr. C. C. Beaman, of New Bedford, who spoke to the same purport.

ANOTHER BLAST FOR PORTER.

The letter which appears in the New York HERALD, December 23, over the signature of Captain D. M. Fairfax, an officer of high standing and respectability in the navy, comes in good time to contradict the false and wilful misrepresentations which are constantly appearing in the papers, with the sole object of exciting and prejudicing the public mind against an officer who has always studied the best interests of the naval service and his country, instead of being influenced by those who seek to gratify only their personal ambition and advancement, and have resorted to dishonorable means to injure and misrepresent him in the eyes of the public. And when his enemies are so influenced by their mailgnant and vindictive feelings, and resort

lic. And when his enemies are so influenced by their malignant and vindictive feelings, and resort to such base and underhand means in order to prejudice public opinion, it cannot be expected that the truth will be found in their statements against the officer who has performed his duties so faithfully to his country and creditably to himself.

Admiral Porter's record in the mayy of the United States as a mayal officer is second to no one, and the skill, ability, courage, perseverance and loyalty displayed by him during the late war cannot be displayed by him during the late war cannot be displayed by him during the late war cannot be displayed by his commander; and in the memorable fight with the forts below New Orleans It is a well-known fact that Porter was meditigable and untiring in his exertions, from the commencement to the ending of that successful battle. Porter not only got his mortar fleet of twenty old vessels, which he commanded, safely up to the attack upon the forts, but went and gave his personal services to farragut to assist in getting his squadron over the bar at the mouth of the hississippi service, farragut's consent, piloted the heavy ships of the fleet over the bar, and then, by his able services, Farragut's squadron was, after a work of days, gotten into the Mississippi river, which seemed at first almost impossible, owing to the shallowness of the water.

We all know how cheerfully and encouragingly Porter worked with us, how manufuly, how squarely he faced the work during the seven days, at night and day, fighting with his mortar fleet, how constantions between Farragut and himself, and the very kindly feelings existing between them.

Porter was a stirring spirit among us, and we felt that with two such men as Farragut and himself to icad us we could fight the enemy to the best advantage whenever we should meet them.

Between the first at the himself to icad us we could fight the enemy to the best advantage whenever we should meet them.

fage whenever we should meat them.
It is a well known fact that through the influence

of Commodore Porter, father of the present Admiral, Admiral Farragut received his appointment as midshipman in the navy, and that the Commodore was a good friend to him; and it is equally well known that his son, Admiral Porter, was so irlendly to Farragut as to suggest his appointment to the command of the fleet on the attack of New Orleans. These facts all show how utterly untrue the reports to the contrary are.

to the contrary are.

During the time Porter was in command, from the beginning to the ending of the rebellion, both on the Mississippi river and the Atlantic coast, meeting with success in all his undertakings, he gave entire satisfaction to the country, and his achievements were heralded with pride, and he proved himself worthy and capable of filling the highest position in

worthy and capable of filling the highest position in the navy.

That Porter generously treated those under his command and acknowledged their services by advocating their promotion is well known in the navy. He is very popular in the service, and no onicer can deny his readiness in giving them full credit for their services.

Naval officers have been assailed from every quarter, all kinds of abuse have been heaped upon us, we are called tyrants, drunkards, everything that is discreditable and that would bring odium upon us, all of which has been borne patiently, leaving it to the good sense of our friends to judge of the falsay of the statement. When, however, it culminates on the head of one who has done so much for the good of the service and his country, where, too, nothing has been left undone to cast odium upon him, we cannot quietly submit to it. There are yet too many living witnesses in the way to allow these false statements made against him to pass uncontraction.

A German Gibl. Rather Roughly Treatep.—A

dicted. TRUTH.

A GERMAN GIRL RATHER ROUGHLY TREATER.—A Wisconsin paper chronicles a series of heartiess impositions upon a German girl who came to this country in search of a sister. On her arrival in New York she was besieged by runners and taken to a hotel, her baggage being left at Castle Garden. A man pretending to be the landlord of the hotel volunteered to take her check and procure her baggage, dissuading her from accompanying him by telling her that it was not considered right for a man and woman to be seen walking together here. She saw nothing more of the man, but a person who represented himself as a detective told her that her trunk had undoubtedly been carried off by some other person, and that it would be of no use for her to try and get it. Having purchased a ticket for Dunieth the girl safely arrived there, and making known her destination to the keeper of the hotel where she ate her breakfast, he recommended a man who spoke German, but said he was born in Ireland, to show her the way. The guide took her across the country and robbed her of her shawl, hood and nearly \$300 in money, after which he threw her into a miscrable hole. See financy escaped from the hole, and atter wandering through the heids found refuge in the house of a farmer, where she will be provided for until her friends are found.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Lina Edwin, the favorite comedienne and nageress, has a benefit this evening, the first in the metropolis, on which occasion she will appear Fault" and as Aladdin in the uproarious burlesque of the same name.

Matines to-day are:—Fifth Avenue, "Saratoga;" Wallack's, "War;" Booth's, "Richelleu;" Grand Opera House, "La Grande Duchesse;" Olympic, "Wee Willie Winkie;" Niblo's, "Black Crook;" Circus, "Cinderella;" Globe. "New York As It Was and As It Is;" Wood's, "St. George and the Dragon;" "Golden Fetter" and "Galley Slave;" Stadt, Marie Seebach: Tony Pastor's: Mrs. Conway's Park. Brooklyn, Leflingweil; Bryant's, Hooley's; Association Hall, grand concert, with Mine Varian Hoffman, Mile. Fernande Tedesco, Miss Buckhardt and Messrs, Werner and Mora; Apollo Hall, "Ireland in Shade and Sunshine;" Brooklyn Opera House, Weich, Hughes & White's Minstrel's; Steinway Hall, Miss Marie Krebs' first plano recital.

Bateman, père, is nooked in a sweet little cottage near Bristol, England, where, under the snade of a wide spreading elm, he calmly reposes with his pipe eer. He has hung up his shield and spear, there being no more Cranston's to conquer, and his hair, which was wont to stand in such wild disorder, now sleeps in smooth and golden tranquility above his massive front. Occasionally we, are told the old times come over him and he is heard murmuring "la grande diva" or rising into wild, sudden grandeur, and startling all the dogs and children in the neighborhood with his fierce recital of "Leah's" curse; but ne declares his fixed intention of never returning to this country. He has shaken the dust from his feet and abjured an ungrateful nation.

The beautiful Miss Madeline Henriques, so sweet, so fair, so full of bright intelligence, retires at the close of the "War" for a brief season. May the little ones who come after her catch some of their bright

mother's radiance.

The rewards of the stage are quick; and, where success waits on appetite, the returns richer than on any other field. By one year's shearing Mr. Wil-liam Wheatley was enabled to leave his lambs and gather with his black Crook some half million of dollars.

of dollars.

Master Harry Jannier, a six year old prodigy, will make his bow at the Brooklyn Opera House on Monday. He sings like an artist.

Amo, Mina Geary-Fitzpatrick, a charming seprano singer, will have a benefit at Apollo Hall on the 35th

singer, will have a benedi at Apollo Hall on the 30th instant.

The entere musical and dramatic profession unite next week in one of the grandest testimonials ever tendered to the memory of an actor. The recipients are the family of the late George Holland. On Thursday next special matimees will be given at every theatre in this city and in Brocklyn. On Saturday, January 21, two performances, musical and dramatic, will be given at the Academy of Music, in which the leading members of the profession will volunteer their services.

Join Owens succeeds Leffingwell at the Park, Brocklyn. Mrs. Conway seems determined to have the best of every line.

Miss Minnie C. Swayze, Professor of Elocution at Vassar College, will lecture on the 20th inst. at Weber's plane rooms, on Fifth avenue, on "Women of all Ages." She is young, prepossessing, and an admirable elocutionist.

Miss Kellogg makes her metropolitan debut in

of all Ages." She is young, prepossessing, and an admirable electionist.

Miss Kellogg makes her metropolitan debut in oratorio next week.

Mr. F. S. Chantrau is at Long Branch, N. J., looking out with a long spy-glass for Mr. Charles Feehter. "Sister Anne, do you see anything coming?"

Mrs. J. W. Wallack is sojourning quietly at the same charming winter village of Long Branch, while her handsome and dashing lord is the cynosure-since his recent conflict with Feehter, of Boston. There is no more beautiful trait in the theatrical character than the generous confidence they repose in each other's truth and fidelity.

Mr. John Gilbert was expected to pass the Christmas at his marine residence at Manchester, Massibut was detained by the "War." Preparations were made to give him a most joyous reception, and all the children were prepared to pluck the good man's gown.

made to give him a most loyous reception, and all the children were prefared to pluck the good man's gown.

Mr. W. S. Fredericks, the celebrated Adrastus of the stage, has left his residence at Mr. Hoey's lodge for a short visit to Philadelphia.

There was a time when a poor Jew was as difficult to find as a dead donkey; but it seems specimens of the species are to be discovered around Bath, Long Island, and Mr. Barney Williams is winning golden opinions by distributing among them potatoes and coal. Mr. Williams has a charming attribute of never letting his right hand know what his left does.

Miss Kate Fisner, a robust delineator of "horse opera," famed in the Bowery, lately astomished the rustics of Youngstown, Ohio, with a performance of "Mazeppa; or, the Wild Horse of Tartary," which deserves record as the most doleful of histrionic failures. In the first place, after Cassimir has been lashed on the back of the "dery, untamed steed," that animal, instead of rushing madiy away to his native steppes, as he ought to have done, stood still and refused to be dragged further than a side-scene, where he mulishly stood till the curtain fell on the act. After a slight pause the curtain, by one of those unseen impulses which are most mysterious, went swiftly up on a stage full of scene shifters and carpenters. Miss Kate Fisher, in that airy costume which traduton allows for her involuntary ride, was busy at work with the rest. "The Castellan" had evidently returned to his natural vocation, and was plying carpenters' tools, while the "Count Palatine" was showing admirable qualities in fetching and carrying hammer, chisel, nails, &c. All dropped their work and sought refuge behind the wings, while the drop, as if regretting its mistake, came slowly and serrowardly down. The curtain wings, while the drop, as if regretting its mistake, came slowly and serrowfully down. The curtain was then fairly started. It went up swiftly, it came came slowly and serrowfully down. The curtain was then fairly started. It went up swiftly, it came down hesitating; it went up half way, dropped a foot, went up again, and for five minutes kept the audience in a roar by its inexplicable vagaries. Then the scene started agam. "Zenilla" came forth to sing a song. The erchestra had not the music. A pause of five minutes occurred, and the deficiency was remedied. Just as the speaker was in the middle of "Naughty, haughty men" the hoofs of the Fiery Untained were heard moving about in the wings, and in a few moments he stuck his head out from behind one of the side scenes and viewed the applicating audience with a long and complacent gaze. After a brief survey of his surroundings he retired, and the play went on. In the last act but one, where Mazeppa again mounts the Fiery Untained and rides aim around the stage, that black equine halted when half off the stage, and refused to stir a step. The drop curtain came down, but stopped on the animal's back, and a space of several minutes clapsed before the refractory quadriped could be induced to retire finally from the gaze of the delighed audience.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin thus speaks of the Viennese contraito, who appeared with the German Opera Company this week in "The Merry Wives of Windsor:—"Miss Clara Perl, who sang with the troupe for the first time last evening, took the part of Mrs. Page. She is much the best contraits singer that we have had for years, her votes being full, rich and of even quality, and her method easy and elegant. She acted, too, with grace and intelligence."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A Gold Fields Revolution, or Revolution for Gold.

The steamship Saxon, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Plymouth, England, December 30. She brought nine passengers and seven sacks of mails; a large general cargo, including stx packages of diamonds, 1,349 bales of wool and 2,297 bags of rice. Her dates were:—The Cape, 2sth November; Ascension, 10th December.

The diamond discoveries on the banks of the Vaal contanued, progressing very lavorably, and crowds of persons were emigrating to the diamond fields.

A revolution had taken place among the rulers of the Diamond Provisional republic, formed on the west side or Kilo Drift side of the Vaal. Taxation had been raised from half a crown to half a sovereign per digger per month by the last government. This unpopular step had caused their dismissal and the appointment of a new Ministry, under President Parker. Further despatches had passed between the Colonial government and that of the Free State, President Parker still persisting in his claim to the Territory. mails; a large general cargo, including six pack-President Parker sum personal.
Territory.
It was reported that the gold discoveries at Beaufort West had proved untounded.
The Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church was to close on the 27th of November.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

About four o'clock yesterday morning a fire was About four o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the stable No. 23 Tenth avenue, occupied by Adam Pouton. Before the flames could be extinguished five horses that were in the stable were roasted alive. The loss on building, hay, horses, harness, &c., is estimated at \$6,000. The adjoining building, No. 21, owned by Pouton and occupied by John Galf as an office, was also damaged \$200. Insured in the Home of Hartford for \$3,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

About the same hour a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the five story brick house No. 67 Rutgers slip, occupied by A. T. Briggs as a cooper shop, causing a loss to stock and building of \$4,000; fully covered by insurance in various city companies.

THE MIANTIC BOAT CLUB REUNION.

The Niantic Boat Club, of Flushing, L. f., held one of its pleasant reumions on Thursday evening, January 12, at the Town Hall. The "affair" was gotten ary 12, at the Town Hall. The "affair" was gotten up in the most unexceptionable style. Lander superintended the musical and Delmonico the edible part of the entertainment. The festivities wound up with a German, which was prolonged until near moraing. The alice of Flushing graced the occasion with their presence, and everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. It was announced as the intention of the Nianue Boat Chub to give a series of small entertainments next winter, who in they hope to entertain their friends at a new and commodious club house which they intend building during the coming sprip"

THE COURTS.

Important Question as to the Payment of Royalties-Practice in Bankruptoy-An Alleged Counterfeiter-Charge of Desertion-Registry Office Records-Ice Companies in Litigation-Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. A Fight Among the Sewing Machine Compa-

nies—An Important Case. Before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford. The Florence Sewing Machine Company vs. The Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company.— This case came before the court in the following manner:-Some time ago litigation ensued between these two companies in reference to payment by the Florence Company for licenses to manufacture sewing machines under the patent of the Singer Company, the latter claiming that a certain amount was due them, which the Florence Company denied. The Florence Company stated that they would, in order to determine the matter, pay a certain amount into the registry of the court and await the determination of the Court as to whether they were, under the circumstances as put forth by them, bound to hand it over to the Singer Company. These payments into the registry of the court were made from time to time until they reached between \$50,000 and \$90,000, when the Florence Company filed a bill praying that the money be refunded them. The Court, after hearing the case, dismissed the bill, the money still remaining in the registry of the court.

The motion now was on the part of the complainants to have this large sum of money withdrawn from the custody of the court and refunded to them.

Mr. Soule and ex-Attorney General Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared for the plaintims, and Mr. Gifford and Mr. W. E. Stoughton for the defendants. of the Singer Company, the latter

The arguments have concluded and the case stands for judgment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Question of Practice in Bankruptcy-Edward Benjamin, Assignor, Appellant, vs. Julius Hart, Appellee. Before Judge Blatchford.

This was a question affecting proceedings upon an appeal in equity from a decree of the District Court, n Bankruptcy, to the Circuit Court. The decree was granted on the 29th of December last, and according to the rules under the Bankruptey act the ppeal should have been taken within ten days from the granting of the decree and a bond given at the same time. The ten days clapsed on Monday last, and up to that time no appeal had been taken or bond given. Yesterday the parties appeared before Commissioner Osborn and justified on a bond be-

Commissioner Osborn and justified on a bond before him; but counsel for the appellee objected to the form of the bond, it being headed "District Court of the United States," Instead of Circuit Court. The bond was, therefore, entirely invalid.

Counsel for the appellant claimed that four days' notice of the appeal had been given, and that on the 10th of January one of the parties to the bond appeared before the Commissioner and justified, while the other was unable to do so until yesterday. Counsel claimed that he had followed the rules and regulations of the court, and such information as he had received from the officials, to whom this practice of appeal was new.

The Judge said that counsel was mistaken as to the practice. He must issue the appeal, stay and bond within ten days from the granting of the appeal, exclusive of Sundays, if he wished that stay. The Court had no power to dispense with a practice on appeals which was regulated by statue. He would, however, look at such papers as counsel might lay before him.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter-Impor-Before Commissioner Osborn.
Lewis Myers, a man apparently of German birth, ring, was brought before the Commissioner yester-day morning on charge of passing ten and twenty

turers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie. The prisoner was arrested on Thursday night, in the Twenty-eights ponce precinct, by deceared shar-den and Loftus and Captain McDonneil. At the time he was taken into custody he declared that ne was one of Colonel Whitley's men. The statement of Colonel Whitley is to the effect that not long since the prisoner communicated to him one of Colonel Whitley's men. The statement of colonel Whitley is to the effect that not long since the prisoner communicated to him that he would send him a respectable man whom ne would introduce among a gang of "shovers" for the purpose of stopping their operations and bringing them to justice. The Colonel told him to go on and do the best ne could in the manner proposed, as it seemed to him to be the only way of reaching the gang, whose practices have resulted in doing vast injury to the community, especially the unlettered portion of it, who are generally singled out as the victims of these heartless counterfeiters. Colonel Whitley further states that Myers has never been employed under him as an officer of the Secret Service Department; that he merely made use of the man's information for the object stated, and that he is now determined to prosecute the accused to the full extent of the law. It appears that political influence is inoperative in observing amountments on Colonel Whitley's staff, so pears that political influence is inoperative in taining appointments on Colonel Whitiey's staff— the Colonel states; that they must be respectat

mended, totally apart from all political considerations.
Yesterday when the case was called for examination Mr. Robert N. Waite appeared as counsel for
the prisoner. It was at first understood that an examination would be waived and the case sent directly to the Grand Jury, which was in session, but
a question having arisen as to bail, the Commissloner fixed Wednesday next for the examination
and the bail at \$10,000. In default the prisoner was
sent to jail.

Charge of Desertion from a British Ship.

Refore Commissioner I. A Shipder.

Before Commissioner J. A. Shields. The case of William Fielder, who had been charged by James Horne, master of the British ship John Allen, with having deserted from that vessel in New York on the 15th of December last, was up again yesterday before the Commissioner. The question was whether the Extradition Treaty between the was whether the Extradition Treaty between the United States and England authorized the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Fielder, he being a British subject and a deserter from a British snip. The Commissioner decided that there was nothing in the Treaty of 1794 to justify the apprehension of Fielder. The twenty-seventh article of the treaty states that the offenders who may be surrendered under it to either government are murderers and forgers. The Ashburton Treaty, which is of a later date, makes no reference to what snall be done with deserters from the mercantile marine of either country. And so Mr. Fielder is now at liberty "to take a wide field," and even range among the prairies if he has a mind to.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Desired Publication of Mutters to be Recorded in the Registrar's Office. Before Judge Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Frederick Creighton vs. Michae connotty, Register.—Application was made for an alternative mandamus compelling the defendant to allow the relator to examine the deeds, conveyances and other matters submitted for record previous to being recorded, the object of such examination being for publication. Decision was reserved.

Decisions. By Judge Sutherland. Godfrey es. Husted et al.-Reference ordered. Schuyler vs. Levy.-Order granted. Durande vs. Durande,-Report confirmed and

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Creditors of the Old New York Ice Compapany for Pay.

Nelson Merrill vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Com-

pany.—An application was made yesterday for an order directing the defendants to allow inspection of their books by the plaintiff.

Mr. F. R. Sherman for the plaintiff read a number

Mr. F. R. Sherman for the plaintiff read a number of affidavits upon which the application was based showing that in 1867 the New York Ice Company became merged in the Knickerbocker Company, and alleging that at the time of this consolidation debts to the amount of \$81,000 were outstanding against the former company, which latter debts the defendants contracted to pay, but now set up that there was no such contract and no such indebtedness. He said they wished to examine the books to discover this contract, and urged that, inasmuch as the deponents were rich and paying dividends of twenty per cent, they ought to pay that obligation, in compliance with the written agreement made at the time of consolidation.

Mr. P. W. Wildey, for the defendants, claimed that no such contract had ever been made, and consequently that no liability existed on the part of the defendants to pay the debts in question.

The Judge said that if there was no such contract in existence among the books and records of the company he saw no objection to granting the order and did so. In giving the order, however, he limited the inspection to the transactions between the New York and Knickerbocker companies.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Vanderhoof vs. Patterson.—Order granted. Kling vs. Diess .- Order granted. Stafford vs. Callaghan .- Order granted. James Lynch. ex-Shert, os. George D. Craig .-

James S. Tibus vs. David McDonald,-Motton o Jacob S, Blaurett vs. Sarah M. Booker.—Order granted. Mark J. Biggins vs. Marion J. Marchant.—Order granted J. Biggins vs. Marion J. Marchant.—Order

R. J. Bennett vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order grante Conrad Meyer vs. Frederick Wilkie.—Reference of Minnow vs. Tappin—Order granted.

Minnow vs. Hennion—Order granted.

Minnow vs. Hennion—Order granted.

By Judge Spencer.

Derby Green vs. Gustavus Rice—Motion denied,
with ten dollars costs.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Judge Joseph F. Daly rendered the following de-

Bache vs. Bache—Motion granted.
Allen vs. Ryan—Motion denied.
Jackson vs. Jobson—Motion denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Infringement of Southworth's Photographic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1870. No. 69. Simon Wing vs. Chris. C. Schoonmaker Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern Dis trict of New York.—The appellant, as assignee of appellee for an alleged infringement of a reissued patent for a "new and useful plate-holder for came ras." The allegation of the bill was that the appe the said improvement in their construction and mode of operation," and the answer denied the infringement and denied that Southworth invented any improvement in photographic cameras. The answer also averred that the reissued patent was not for the same invention as the original patent, and was therefore void. The court below, upon the hearing, found that the principle upon which the same impression is made on different parts of the same plate by means of sliding plate-holder, claimed in the bill, existed and was carried into operation by working machiners, as early as 1847-8, nearly ten years before the alleged invention by the patentee, and was in use oy several practical photographers some seven on eight years before the date of this patent. The court also found that certain ideas in the reissued patent were not in the first patent at all. The decree was therefore for the appellee and the complaint dismissed. From that decree this appeal is taken, and it is insisted that the idea or principle claimed in the original patent and the mode of applying or carrying it out as described in the reissue are the invention of Southworth, and that the court below erred in the contrary conclusion; and the history and progress of the art are traced to sustain the view. The appellee makes an equally elaborate eifort to maintain the opposite opinion and theory of the decree. R. Curt's and Chauncey Smith for appellant; Henry Baldwin, Jr., for appellee.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

Damages for an Assault. Before Judge Thompson.

Fritz Hartzmuller vs. Louis and Henry Legen .-The plaintiff in this case, which was reported in the HERALD of yesterday, sued to recover damages in the sum of \$2,000 for an assault committed by de-fendants. The parties to this case had a war at a picnic in the Myrtle Avenue Park one day in Angust-last, when the plaintif was stabled several times with a knife. The defendants claimed that plaintiff originated the war, and that the knife was drawn in self-defence.

The unry rendered a variet in favor of plaintiff self-defence.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plainting and assessed the damages at \$50.

Alleged Assault on a Boy.

John J. H. Ainslie, by his Guardian, vs. Homer Brooks .- Ainsile is a boy about thirteen years old and sues Brooks to recover \$1,000 damages for an assault alleged to have been committed on him by the defendant, in Ross street, on the 7th of Novemthe defendant, in Ross street, on the 7th of November, 1870. Mr. Brooks alleges that the plaintiff is avery bad boy, and has been in the habit of abusing his (defendant's) family. As to the assault, he alleges that the boy was acting so badly that he seized him and took him home to his puretts. That was the only assault, if such might be considered an assault. Defendant also pleaded in mitigation that he was subsequently arrested and fined twenty-five dollars for the assault. Case on.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13, 18712 In the General Term, Fourth Department, to-day, causes Nos. 64, 68, 69 and 70 were passed; No. 6 on the motion calendar was passed also. In the matter of the Suspension Bridge and Eric Junction Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The New York Central road Company, appendix, vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent, the Commissioner's report was confirmed and certified to Niagara county. Nos. 55, 63, 75 and 77 were passed, No. 76 was argued and Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84 and 86 were passed also.
Calendar for Monday, January 17—Nos. 55, 65, 78, 77, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1871.

The calendar for Saturday, January 15, 18 as follows:—Nos. 60, 55, 58, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102.

INSURANCE.

The Formers and Mechanics Life Insurance

Company Dissolved.

As will be seen from the subjoined report of proceedings in the matter of the Farmers and Mechanics, Life Insurance Company at Special Term of the tes' Life Insurance Company at Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday the order for the dissolution of this company has been issued.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House in the city of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1871. Present—Hon. George G. Harren? Justice.

13th day of January, 1871. Present—Hon. George G. Barnard, Justice.

In the Matter of the Furmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company.—The order heretofore granted: by this Court, requiring the said company to show cause why the business of said company should not be closed, having come on to be heard, and after filing petition and order to show cause why the said company should not be dissolved and its business closed, and hearing S. H. Hammond, Deputy Attorney General, in behaif of the people of the State of New York, and O. L. Stewart, Esq., for said company, it is ordered and decreed that the said the Farmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, located in the city of New York, be and the same is hereby dissolved.

Farmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, located in the city of New York, be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is hereby further ordered that the said the Farmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, and all its officers, directors, agents and employes of every name and nature whatsoever, be and they are hereby absolutely and perpetually enjoined and restrained from exercising any of the corporator powers or franchises of said company, and from receiving, collecting or disposing of any moneys, property or effects owing to or held by it, except to the receiver hereimafter named.

And it is further ordered that James H. Coleman, of New York, on Bling a bond with the Clerk of this court and approved by a justice thereof, in the penalty of \$5,000, with one or more sureties, be and he is hereby declared and appointed receiver of said corporation, with all the powers of receivers, in crosing up the affairs of said corporation, and making final settlement of the same, which are possessed by receivers in such cases, under and by virtue of the laws of this State, and the rules and practice of this court.

And it is further ordered that the said receiver, out of the assets of said company, pay to the Attorney General the costs and expenses of the proceedings herein, and which are hereby fixed at \$250.

Superintendent Miller has a whole corps of efficient cierks working assiduously in winding up the affairs of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, also by order of the Supreme Court in the hands of a receiver.

NEWARK ITEMS.

Educational and Sanitary Statistics According to the yearly report of Newark's City superintendent of Public Schools, just submitted, the register shows an increase of over two tho over the number last year. It has cost about \$250,000 to run the schools. The total value of school property is \$517,000. The report shows that the edu-cational affairs throughout the city are in a highly creditable condition.

The total number of deaths in this city for the past year is 2,469—about one-half being children. There-were fifty-six octogenarians and 100 between the ages of seventy and eighty.

Suit for Damages Against a Jersey Horse

Car Company.

Miss Harriet C. Winans, daughter of David R Winans, of Orange, was run over by a horse car of the Orange and Newark Rauroad Company in De-cember, a year ago, and injured, as she considers, to the extent of \$10,000. At all events, that is the amount she seeks to recover in a suit now being tried in the Essex County Court.

440 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1871. To the Editor of the Herald:In the Herald I observed among the proceedings

of the Court of Special Sessions the case of Hondo Hennessy against Ellen Curran, the circumstanc of which are said to have occurred in my hous No. 440 Third avenue. Will you please correct this, as no persons of the above names have lived in the house since I owned it, which is several years; not has there during that time ever a row or their occurred, as it is occupied by quiet, sober people.